

Stumping Ohio, Michigan

Nixon, in Radio Broadcast, Repeats Anti-Amnesty Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—President Richard M. Nixon, in a nationwide radio address, repeated his stand against amnesty for deserters and draft dodgers.

The president said that while he was not opposed to a negotiated settlement to the Vietnam war, he was not willing to trade the lives of American soldiers for the lives of deserters and draft dodgers.

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Search for Boggs

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 29 (AP).—The Air Force said today it was searching for a missing plane that was reported to have crashed in the Pacific Ocean.

The Air Force said that the plane was a C-130 Hercules, and that it was last seen on Oct. 18.

The Air Force said that the plane was carrying a large amount of cargo, and that it was believed to have crashed in the Pacific Ocean.

McGovern Announces He Will Sign Standard Consumer Measure

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—Senator George McGovern announced today that he would sign a major bill to set safety standards for consumer products.

The bill, known as the Consumer Product Safety Act, would require manufacturers to recall defective products and to provide information to consumers about potential hazards.

McGovern said that he believed the bill was a necessary step to protect consumers from unsafe products.

Moscow Reveals a Leaning Towards Nixon

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—A Soviet official today said that the Soviet Union was leaning towards President Richard M. Nixon in the upcoming election.

The official said that the Soviet Union was impressed by Nixon's foreign policy, particularly his efforts to improve relations with China and the Soviet Union.

He said that the Soviet Union was not interested in the domestic political issues of the United States.

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CAMPAIGN HIJINKS—Sen. Edward Kennedy doubles over with laughter after the quip by Sen. George McGovern at a Los Angeles rally on Friday. Sen. McGovern said he'd seen a sign reading "three more months for Nixon, eight more years for McGovern, but Teddy here says that I can have only four years, but that's all right with me."

In Keeping the Peace McGovern Asks Greater UN Role

By Linda Charlton

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 29.—Sen. George McGovern called on the United Nations today to play a greater role in maintaining peace and preventing conflict.

McGovern said that the United Nations was the only international organization that had the authority to prevent war and maintain peace.

He said that the United Nations should be given more resources and more power to carry out its mission.

Nixon Group Behind 'Labor' Pamphlet Against McGovern

By Stephen Green

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—A pamphlet denouncing Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, published by a labor organization, was today revealed to be the work of a Nixon campaign committee.

The pamphlet, titled "Why Labor Can't Support George McGovern," was distributed to labor unions across the country.

It contained a number of attacks on McGovern's record and his policies.

After Ignoring Campaign

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—President Richard M. Nixon today said that he had ignored the campaign for the past several weeks.

Nixon said that he had been busy with other matters, and that he had not had time to focus on the campaign.

He said that he was now turning his attention back to the campaign and that he was confident of his victory.

TRANSLATIONS
44 r. N.D.-des-Victimes
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FBI Stops Gathering Data On Candidates for Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today announced that it had stopped gathering data on candidates for Congress.

The FBI said that it had been gathering information on candidates for several years, but that it was now stopping the practice.

The FBI said that it was not interested in the political views of candidates, but only in their criminal records.

March Jails Mother Of Bobby Fischer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Dr. Regina Pustan, mother of world chess champion Bobby Fischer, is in jail here for demonstrating without a permit during a peace march outside the White House.

Pustan was arrested on Oct. 28 and is being held in the Metropolitan Police Jail.

She is being held on charges of obstructing traffic and violating a permit requirement.

12 Flee Albany Jail

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Twelve young prisoners overpowered guards and escaped from the Albany county jail Friday night. Roadblocks were set up as several hundred state and local police sought the men, who were reported armed with at least two pistols and an unknown number of knives.

The escapees are believed to be members of the Black Liberation Movement.

Jury Can't Agree In 2d Trial of Alioto's Suit

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—A second trial on Mayor Joseph Alioto's \$12.5-million libel suit against Look magazine for linking him with the Mafia ended Friday in a hung jury.

The jury, made up of six men and six women, deliberated for three days before reporting to U.S. District Judge Russell P. Smith that it was hopelessly deadlocked.

The jury found that the article was false, but could not agree that it was published with malicious intent.

Britain and U.S. Put Clock Back an Hour

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Britain put the clock back an hour today—reverting from British Summer Time to Greenwich Mean Time.

British Summer Time will resume next March 18.

In the United States, most states also put back the clock an hour today, going from daylight saving time to standard time.

Volvo Recalls Cars

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Volvo of America Corp. said today it is recalling 4,000 cars equipped with fuel injection engines built between the end of 1968 and Feb. 8, 1972, because of a reported malfunction in the throttle cable. The cable is being replaced free by local Volvo dealers.

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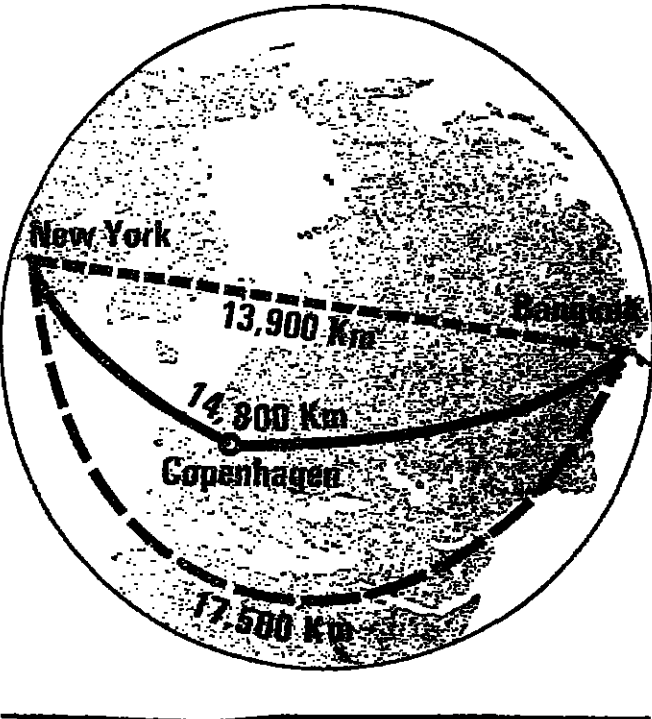
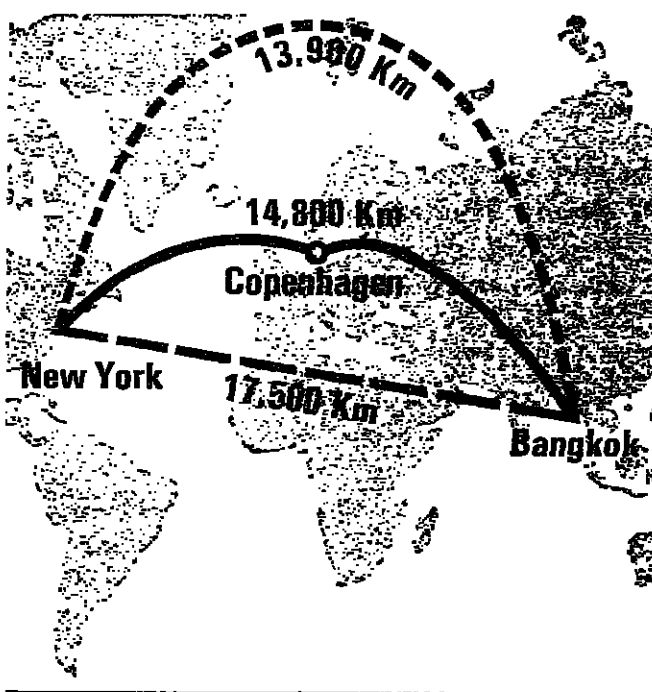
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After Ouster From Cabinet

Sadek Is Under House Arrest Near Cairo, Lebanese Report

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said today that the former Egyptian War Minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, had been placed under house arrest.

Quoting "reliable sources in Cairo," the newspaper said Gen. Sadek had been ordered "to stay in his house at Zamalek," a Cairo suburb.

He was chief of staff of the armed forces and was named war minister in May, 1971. An official announcement Thursday said Gen. Sadek had resigned his post. No reasons were given.

Arab States Act to Curb Letter Bombs

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A number of Arab states have agreed on joint security measures against letter-bombs believed to be sent by Israeli agents to Palestinian and other Arab leaders.

In a statement published here today, Maj. Gen. Sayed Fahmy, director of Egyptian security investigations, reported the agreement on security measures.

The names of likely recipients of explosive letters and parcels had been listed and precautions were being enforced, Gen. Fahmy said.

In Beirut, the Al Anwar newspaper said President Sadat "issued orders during the last two days pending off more than 100 officers, including some with high military ranks."

The newspaper described Gen. Sadek's resignation and the reported pending off of the army officers as a "white coup" carried out by President Sadat.

"Sadek's resignation—or dismissal—was directly connected with his opposition to the re-establishment of the old relationship between Egypt and the Soviet Union," the newspaper said.

"Sadek was one of many Egyptians who favored the Soviet system and never hesitated to express his desire to see them go," the newspaper said.

Israel Puts Off Lansky Expulsion

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry has agreed to allow Meyer Lansky, a leading figure in the U.S. gambling world who has been ordered to leave Israel, to stay for another two weeks while he negotiates asylum elsewhere.

Mr. Lansky, 70, is under indictment by two U.S. grand juries on gambling charges. He applied for Israeli citizenship under the country's law of return which normally grants such applications from Jews automatically.

But the Interior Ministry turned down his application on the grounds that he had a criminal record and his stay in Israel was not desirable. The high court of justice upheld the ministry's order after Mr. Lansky appealed.

The ministry spokesman said that Mr. Lansky had been granted extension of stay because he was still negotiating with several countries for permission to enter. He faces expulsion if he does not leave after two weeks, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, a newspaper editor said that Gen. Sadek had been replaced because of his negligence in carrying out directives and not because of any change in Egyptian policy toward the Soviet Union.

Issam Abdel-Kaddous, editor of the Al Akhbar newspaper, said in a front-page article that the change would not lead to any reversal of the decision in July to expel thousands of Soviet military advisers from Egypt.

Mr. Abdel-Kaddous, a friend of President Anwar Sadat, said, "The acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Sadek... stemmed from national executive and military interests which were related to the soundness of Egyptian planning."

"During the meeting that took place last week between President Sadat and the supreme council of the armed forces, it transpired that some directives given to Gen. Sadek during the summer had not reached the various commands and that other directives had not been implemented."

Mr. Abdel-Kaddous said he could not go into any further details because of military considerations.

Political sources in Cairo denied Lebanese newspaper reports that Gen. Sadek was under house arrest.

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Russian Police Arrest Jew Who Had Visa Voided

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP).—Soviet authorities have arrested a young Jew who refused to leave for Israel after his visa was voided.

The man, identified as V. Dubrov, 24, was arrested Friday and locked in a mental asylum.

Mr. Dubrov had been in hiding since Monday when officials stripped him of his exit visa without explanation and told him to report for induction into the army.

On Tuesday, a squad of militiamen raided the Dubrov apartment to arrest him. His 51-year-old mother, a disabled pensioner, was there alone.

Mrs. Dubrov and her son had their exit visas for Israel in hand Monday when officials told them that they could not leave.

13,000,000 Francs Stolen in France

MULHOUSE, France, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thieves staged France's largest theft on record when they made off with about 13 million francs from the vault of the main post office early yesterday, police said.

The men apparently had keys to three doors leading to the vault and knew the combination of the safe in it. Police believed the thieves must have had an accomplice among the post office's staff, but said they lacked clues.

The robbery was discovered yesterday morning when the post office cashier was unable to open the safe until he summoned help from his builder.

The theft topped the previous record robbery, on June 30, 1971, when more than 11 million francs was taken from Strasbourg's main post office.



Premier George Papadopoulos reviewing military parade in Athens Saturday.

Greeks Mark Entry Into World War II

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Greece's Regent-Premier George Papadopoulos, flanked by members of the army-backed cabinet, attended a service in Athens Cathedral yesterday to mark Greece's entry into World War II.

Troops lined the route from the regent's mansion in the center of Athens to the cathedral.

where Archbishop Ieronymos, Primate of Greece, officiated at the service.

Similar services were held in all towns throughout the country to celebrate the 32d anniversary of the day when Greece refused to accept an ultimatum from Italian forces poised to invade the country from Albania.

In a message to the armed forces today, Premier Papadopoulos said victory had imposed

moral responsibilities on them.

Meanwhile, an underground organization called "Free Greeks" today called on the Greek people to begin a struggle to topple the army-backed regime.

The typewritten statement, which was sent to foreign correspondents, also criticized the government's decision to grant home-port facilities in Greece to U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels.

Mariner Ends Mars Mission After a Year

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 29.—The saga of Mariner-9, America's most productive spacecraft, ended Friday during its 698th orbit of the planet Mars, but not without a struggle.

When Mariner tumbled hopelessly as it attempted to return final pictures to earth, controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here regrettably sought to shut off the probe.

A week before, the spacecraft's supply of attitude-control gas (nitrogen) had dwindled toward zero after almost a year of orbital operation during which Mariner mapped Mars with a total of 7,329 pictures.

Some gas was required to orient the craft to snap its final 15 photos of Mars late Wednesday night and early Thursday, and it was hoped sufficient nitrogen remained aboard to permit transmission of the pictures the next day.

With only about .005 of a pound of gas left to trigger tiny control jets and aim its antenna toward earth, the probe obediently started another orientation maneuver Friday to carry out its last duty. But before the maneuver could be completed, the nitrogen was exhausted, and Mariner slipped into a slow tumble that rotated the spacecraft once every 51 minutes in its orbit.

Without this control it was impossible to continue the probe's extraordinary scientific study of Mars, which proved the planet is a dynamic, evolving body rather than a dead world.

Following space agency policy to prevent abandoned spacecraft from beaming useless, intermittent radio signals, controllers commanded Mariner to shut down its transmitter.

But the tumbling probe refused to accept the signal and continued to sing occasionally when its antenna was aimed at earth. Controllers finally got a command through after four hours and Mariner fell silent.

Aimed to remain in orbit around Mars for 17 years—to prevent contamination of the planet—the spacecraft probably will continue its circling for 50 to 100 years, controllers said, swinging slowly from a low point of 1,025 miles to a high of 10,500 miles.

The spacecraft was launched from Cape Kennedy May 30, 1971, and was captured in orbit by Mars last Nov. 13 when the planet was shrouded by a vast dust storm that precluded the start of mapping until Jan. 25.

In the 517 days it was operational, the probe obeyed more than 46,000 commands from the laboratory here.

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In Paris to Thank French for Help

Nixon Narcotics Aide Tells Of Arrests in Latin America

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—Nelson Gross, President Nixon's senior narcotics adviser, disclosed yesterday a series of arrests that he claimed have incapacitated the Latin-connection drug traffic to the United States.

"This might be a blow from which the underworld could not recover," Mr. Gross said.

Other American officials said the arrests made in Latin America from February to September constituted "the biggest roundup of its kind" and involved "old-time people who cannot be easily replaced."

Mr. Gross said the Latin connection, the transport route through which heroin produced in Marseilles laboratories is smuggled to Latin America for transshipment to the United States, accounted for about a ton of heroin on the U.S. street market every year.

The cycle of arrests began, he said, Feb. 5 in La Paz, Bolivia, with the arrest of Housep Caramanian, a French national, who was in possession of a false passport and \$236,000 in cash, apparently meant for drug payoffs.

Caramanian was extradited to the United States, but two Frenchmen who accompanied him, Lucien Sarti and Jean-Paul Angeletti, were released.

Through the coordinated efforts of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau, French and various Latin American police agencies, Sarti and Angeletti were traced to Mexico. Angeletti and an Italian trafficker, Renzo Ragel, were arrested there April 27, and Sarti was killed in a shoot-out with police.

On Aug. 30 in Caracas, Venezuela, another member of the ring, Joseph Serem, was arrested, and 35 pounds of heroin seized. Then, on Sept. 6, in Buenos Aires, 32 persons were arrested in connection with the seizure of 99 pounds of heroin, among them another accomplice, Francis Chippell.

Finally, on Sept. 28, 132 pounds of heroin were found in Rio de Janeiro, leading to the arrest of still another gang member, Christian David.

Mr. Gross said he was in Paris to meet Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and "convey thanks for the results that have taken place in terms of a heroin shortage in the United States."

The heroin traffic out of Marseilles has been "attacked successfully" by French police, Mr. Gross said, and he added that he thinks an increase in the street price of heroin in the United States has been due "to the increasing vulnerability of the traffic from Marseilles."

Police later forced a passage through the demonstrators, allowing Mr. Kreisky to get to his car and drive away.

In recent weeks, Austrian nationalists have toured the province in convoys daubing or dismantling signposts giving place names in German and Slovene and occasionally clashing with police. The Austrian government has claimed members of the neo-Nazi National Democratic party were involved in the nationalist campaign.

Police today broke up an attempt by 200 blue-shirted members of the Falange movement to hold a street demonstration commemorating the 39th anniversary of its foundation.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Francisco Franco and other Spanish leaders attended an official ceremony commemorating the founding of the Fascist-patterned group by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera in 1933. It was held in the old Madrid Senate Building.

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Madrid Police Bar Falangist March

MADRID, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Police today broke up an attempt by 200 blue-shirted members of the Falange movement to hold a street demonstration commemorating the 39th anniversary of its foundation.

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U.S. Will Halt 40-Year Alabama Syphilis Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—A federal panel investigating a 40-year syphilis experiment in Alabama has recommended that the study be ended immediately and any needed medical treatment be given its survivors.

The recommendation was made to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which, in turn, promised to implement the recommendation as quickly as possible.

In the experiment, known as the Tuskegee Study, more than 430 Negroes in Alabama, black men were denied treatment for syphilis so that federal doctors could determine through eventual autopsy what damage the disease had done to the men. At least 28 of the men died of untreated syphilis.

The study, which began in 1932, was run by the Public Health Service. After disclosure of the experiment last July, HEW, the parent agency of PHS, named a nine-member citizens' panel to investigate the study.

Paris to Build Up Its Financial Quarter

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The French government plans to improve the financial quarter of Paris to make it the equal in financial prowess of the City of London. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a newspaper interview here.

He was quoted by Le Monde as saying financial power was inseparable from a geographical concentration within a given area.

So the government had decided to take measures for improving the capital's existing financial quarter "by undertaking a major urban development program which must be carried out in an exemplary manner," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

Chile's Strike To Continue, Leaders Vow

Allende Rejects Plan To Settle Dispute

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Strikers voted today to continue their 18-day walkout after President Salvador Allende rejected demands for a possible settlement.

In a nationwide broadcast today, President Allende said demands, as outlined by a man strike committee, were "illegal" and "encroached on presidential prerogatives."

Leaders reacted by saying walkouts would continue indefinitely.

Their settlement demands not disclosed.

Unconfirmed reports said leftist elements in Mr. Allende's party opposed advance of the demands and unanimous in their belief the government can outlast strikers.

Promises of Order

In his broadcast, Mr. Allende promised to maintain order and said he would not allow the nation to deteriorate into "chaos, anarchy or civil war."

The strikes began Oct. 11 when 50,000 owner-drivers walked off the job to protest proposed federal trucking authority that they said would suit in a government take the industry.

The walkout spread to keepers, bank employees, lawyers and other professions.

Anti-Allende demonstrators upper-class suburbs near Santiago were dispersed by the police tear gas when they met the streets beyond the wall curfew on Friday.

The police said that 170 sons had been arrested in person wounded by police fire.

Low Parker, 6 Dies, Broadway TV Comedian

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Low Parker, 64, comedian, Broadway's musicals, Hollywood movies and radio and died of cancer Friday at a hospital.

Most recently, Mr. Parker had been portraying the role of Mario Thomas, Danny Thomas' daughter, in the television "That Girl."

Mr. Parker was born in Lynn of a theatrical family. His father was head of the Parker and Decker, a big blackface act.

The youngster got a job chorus of "The Ramblers" then appeared in Vincent's "Rainbow" and had in "Spring Is Here," "Red, Hot and Blue."

In 1941, Mr. Parker began run of almost two years in Service Organizations and the South and Southwest followed by a role in the "Are You With It?"

He took over the Ole Ole in the road company of ten and Johnson extraterrestrial. Television appearances followed over the years "Star Time," "The Star" and Ed Sullivan's "The Town," plus appearances "The Amorous Flea," "The Page," "Inside U.S.A.," "George White's Scandals."

Katherine Oppenheimer

ANCON, Canal Zone, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Mrs. Katherine Oppenheimer, 62, wife of the nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, died in a hospital here Friday night.

Mrs. Oppenheimer was admitted to the hospital Oct. 17 after arrival in Cristobal at the end of the Panama Canal. She had been in the hospital for several days.

Dr. Raymond Sontag

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Dr. Raymond Sontag, 73, professor of European at the University of California, died Friday of a heart attack at his home.

Dr. Sontag, a native of California, had been a member of the department at the University of California since 1941. He was the Henry Lea Professor of History and chairman of the history department at Princeton University, where he joined in 1924. His students included George F. Kennan, author of the famous "Long Telegram" and former ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After World War II, Dr. Sontag was editor in chief for the edition of captured German foreign ministry documents. From 1945 to 1948, he served on the Board of National Estimates of the Central Intelligence Agency. He published numerous books and articles on modern European history, including "Germany: Background of Hitler" (1939).

Discussion of Vietnam Seen

Sir Alec Arrives in Peking
On Five-Day Visit to China

PEKING, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home flew into Peking today for a five-day visit which he is expected to discuss Vietnam peace develop-

ments and European Economic Community affairs with Chinese leaders—including Premier Chou En-lai and possibly Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Sir Alec was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, with whom he will begin preliminary talks later in the day, after a tour of Peking's Forbidden City.

From the airport he was driven immediately to the residence of the former American delegation—now a state guest house—in Peking's Anti-Imperialist Street.

Sir Alec—the first British cabinet minister to visit the People's Republic of China—made a brief arrival statement in which he said relations between the two countries were making welcome progress.

Variety of Subjects

"I value the opportunity this visit will afford me to have discussions with Mr. Chi and other Chinese leaders on a wide variety of subjects of interest to our two countries," he said.

Sir Alec, who flew in on a British Air Force VC-10 after a brief stopover for breakfast in Shanghai described China as a country "which has always held a great fascination for the people of Europe."

Sir Alec recently attended the Paris conference of the enlarged Common Market and is likely to brief the Chinese on its outcome, according to sources here.

In view of the fast-moving developments toward a possible Vietnam peace settlement, Indo-China is also likely to figure high

Diplomats Get
Federal Shield
Under U.S. Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Nixon signed a bill Friday making it a federal offense to murder, kidnap, harass or threaten foreign diplomats, senior visiting foreign officials or other designated "guests" in this country. The law also applies to members of their families.

It also would cover robberies, such as the mugging of Valentin Zorin, a member of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, in New York on Wednesday.

The new measure will supplement existing state laws against such offenses. It also will bar demonstrations within 100 feet of foreign consulates or other diplomatic missions in the United States, except in the District of Columbia, where the limit remains 500 feet.

According to administration sources, the FBI has estimated that as many as 100,000 foreign diplomats, officials, "guests" and their families may come under the provisions of the new bill.

3 Ministers Quit
Uruguay Cabinet
In 'Internal War'

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Three government ministers resigned today in a move that threatened to rob President Juan Maria Bordaberry of his parliamentary majority.

The resignations by the education, public works and economy ministers were in protest against the arrest of Jorge Batlle, a fellow member of the governing Colorado party.

Mr. Batlle is leader of the "Unity and Reform" faction of the party. The three ministers, plus five senators and 12 deputies, also belong to the faction. If the senators and deputies follow the ministers, Mr. Bordaberry would be unable to get legislation through parliament.

Mr. Batlle, a former presidential candidate, was arrested by military police Friday and taken to an army stockade for trial before a military tribunal on charges of insulting the armed forces.

The arrest was made under current emergency regulations under terms of a "declaration of internal war" that suspends civil rights in an effort to combat urban guerrillas.

Airbus Passes
Maiden Flight

TOULOUSE, France, Oct. 28.—The European Airbus made a successful maiden flight over southern France yesterday. Officials said the hour-and-a-half flight had gone smoothly and without incident.

The Airbus is being built by five countries—West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Britain. Ten orders have been placed for the aircraft so far—six by Air France and four by the Spanish airline Iberia.

Depending on the model, the Airbus will carry from 257 to 331 passengers at a range put at up to 2,000 miles. It is expected to enter commercial service in about 18 months.

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Cyprus Talks
Deadlock Is
Seen as Over

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Qualified diplomatic sources said today that there had been a breakthrough in the Greek-Turkish negotiations on the future of Cyprus.

The Turkish side, the sources said, offered to reduce its demands for outright constitutional safeguards if the Greek side would accept the objective of "enosis," a eventual annexation of the island to Greece.

Cypriot independence and integrity were first proclaimed in 1960 as a compromise between the Greek and Turkish sides, the latter backed by the Turkish Cypriot minority, which outnumbered 1 by Greek Cypriote in the 650,000 population.

Constitutional Breakdown
The constitutional framework of Cyprus, worked out with the p of Greece and Turkey, broke in 1963. Efforts to devise a arrangement for peaceful co-existence between the two communities led to violence on the and and crises that drove peace and Turkey to the brink war.

The qualified diplomatic sources said Turkey's demands for constitutional safeguards had been on the principle that the Greek Cypriot minority had increased guarantees on government as protection against a possible enosis move by Greek Cypriot majority. The next for increased guarantees rejected by the Greek side as wing the seeds of partition.

The result was a deadlock in as on Cyprus between the two communities. Earlier this year the as were expanded to include, in addition to the Greek-Cypriot and kish-Cypriot negotiators, Bino P. Osorio-tafal, the special representative of Secretary-Gen- Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, as well as constitutional consultants from Greece and Turkey.

**okyo, Peking
gn \$120 Million
73 Trade Pact**

OKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Japan and China signed a private trade agreement in Peking today calling for \$120 million in two-way trade for 1973, up 30 percent from the expected trade volume in this year.

In a dispatch from Peking, pan's Kyodo news service said signing of the memorandum of agreement came after five days of negotiations by Chinese officials and Japanese negotiators which included farm products and livestock feed imports and officials of the Ministry of international trade and industry.

Details of the agreement were disclosed, but Kyodo said an is expected to import coal and iron products such as soy beans and corn while exporting products, machinery and mineral fertilizer.

ast Rips Building
Barcelona; 4 Dead

BARCELONA, Oct. 29 (UPI).—An explosion today ripped through a downtown four-story apartment building, burying at least two dozen persons under rubble and partly collapsing adjoining edifices, police

rescuers have located four of them in critical condition. Several more persons were trapped. Police suspected a leaking gas pipe was the cause—the same reason which initially given for the explosion which destroyed a block of luxury flats here in March, 1970.

The March explosion is still under investigation.

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7 Guerrillas Escape

Ulster Gunmen Slay Youth,
3 Hotels Bombed in Dublin

BELFAST, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Gunmen firing from a passing automobile killed one Belfast youth today and wounded another, police said. Bombs in Dublin touched off fires in three hotels.

Police said that gunfire cut down a 16-year-old youth as he and a friend strolled in Cliftonville Avenue, a quiet residential suburb. The friend was "slightly wounded," a police spokesman said.

The youth's death an hour later at Royal Victoria Hospital pushed the death toll in three years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland to 621.

Earlier, British troops in Belfast, lured by an anonymous telephone tip, narrowly avoided tripping a booby-trap bomb in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district. An army explosive expert detonated it after clearing the area.

Former British Labor Defense Minister Denis Healey and his wife left Peking yesterday for home, Hsinhua news agency reported today. Healey said the Healeys had visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking.

Police said that the killers in the Cliftonville Road shooting drove off at high speed, almost smashing into an army patrol around the corner in Brookvale Avenue.

"It looks as though the driver panicked when he saw the soldiers," a police spokesman said. "He crashed the car. Two men jumped out and ran off."

Where All Week
Is a Holiday

ROME, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thousands of Italians today prepared for an unexpected week's holiday, thanks to a strike, two religious holidays and a patriotic anniversary.

All Saints Day on Wednesday and All Souls Day on Thursday are traditional public holidays. But tomorrow and Tuesday, a large proportion of the country's teachers will strike for better pay and improvements in the educational system. On Saturday, Italy celebrates the anniversary of the World War I victory. Bowing to the inevitable, the authorities have made Friday a holiday too.

The fires damaged the Skyline and Crofton Hotels near Dublin Airport and Wynn's Hotel in O'Connell Street but caused no casualties. Guests were evacuated while firemen quickly extinguished the fires.

The hotel managers said that guests with Ulster accents checked out shortly before the incendiary devices ignited. Police said they were hunting three men and a woman.

Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland have threatened reprisals in the Irish Republic for the bombings and shootings by the outlaws IRA in Ulster.

Seven IRA guerrillas escaped from military custody in the Irish Republic tonight. Police immediately organized a nationwide hunt.

Yesterday a sniper killed a British soldier and wounded a 10-year-old boy with a single shot fired on the edge of Londonderry's Bogside area, the army said.

In Belfast, soldiers manning an outpost in the Catholic Ardoyne

area exchanged fire with gunmen and claimed that they hit one man.

In Dublin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army met to discuss future strategy in its campaign to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

A Sinn Fein spokesman said this afternoon, after the meeting ended, that the IRA would urge its supporters to boycott a plebiscite that Britain plans to hold in Ulster. The plebiscite would offer Northern Irishmen the choice of remaining attached to Britain or being incorporated into the Irish Republic.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister
Said to Quit in Wake of Purge

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Miroko Tepavac has resigned, diplomatic sources said last night.

The sources could not say what Mr. Tepavac's reasons were for quitting office, but they said that an official announcement is expected shortly after the current visit here of the Bangladesh foreign minister, Abdus Samad Azad.

The sources said that Mr. Tepavac is understood to have resigned several times but was apparently persuaded to stay on.

He has held office since April, 1969, and some observers believe that his resignation might be connected with the current reshuffle of top Communist party officials in Serbia.

Replacements Named
The Central Committee of the Serbian Communist party earlier last week elected a new president and secretary to replace those who resigned a week earlier as a result of President Tito's criticism of their policy.

The dispute, which had been brewing for some time, was made public when President Tito revealed that local leaders had clashed with him over party policy.

Without naming anyone, he said that leaders in Serbia, one of the country's six republics, were too liberal.

Meanwhile, Bora Pavlovic, secretary of the Communist party's

Belgrade City Committee, also resigned yesterday, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

Tanjug quoted Mr. Pavlovic as saying that he accepted President Tito's criticism and felt personally responsible for the Belgrade party's policy.

Resignations were announced earlier this week of Serbian party chief Marko Nikolic and Central Committee secretary Latinka Perovic.

Trade Reversal
Reported by Italy

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP).—Italy posted a trade deficit of 63 billion lire (\$11.8 million) in September compared with a surplus of 11 billion lire in September, 1971, the government said today.

Imports totaled 937 billion lire, up 18.2 percent, while exports rose 8.5 percent.

It was the first time in several months that the gain in exports was lower than the gain in imports. No reason for the reversal was given, nor was any immediately evident from a study of economic conditions prevailing at the time.

For the first nine months, Italy had a trade deficit of 24 billion lire, a sharp improvement from the deficit in the like 1971 period of 460 billion lire.

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Dear Constituent

'I Support Nixon'

By Jacob K. Javits
WASHINGTON.—I share certain of the criticism you and have raised concerning Nixon administration dealing with the war in Vietnam. Yet support Richard Nixon for presidency despite the fact disagree with him on how treat us from the quagmire in Vietnam.
The issue facing the voters south is not whether there shall be subjects on which would fault the Nixon administration, but which of the presidential candidates can lead our country over the next years.
I am sure you know, one of the major concerns as a public is to use my every influence in the effort to insure the Republican party, and that embody the tolerance and sense of progress that are the best of the American heritage.
I work with President Nixon because I believe that I can help him because on balance the best prescription for action at this point in our time.
I can support him because of some major disagreements

on domestic policy because I think he has rendered indispensable service to abate inflation and because he has been the most effective worker for peace and for the improvement of international relationships since the end of World War II. Those trips to Moscow and Peking, decried in some quarters as public relations before they were made, have turned out to be harbingers of a better day.

Welfare Reform

I can support President Nixon because he is the first American president to endorse a guaranteed basic income level that may prove the beginning of the end of the welfare tragedy. While I am profoundly disappointed that such welfare reform was defeated in the current session of Congress and it is charged that the White House did not do enough to save it, I believe that the President will continue to support the basic welfare reform legislation which he proposed three years ago and that it can become law in his presidency.

I support him because of his New Economic Policy which is effectively designed to fight in-

flation and reduce private sector unemployment and at the same time to shore up confidence in the American dollar at home and abroad. His suspension of the convertibility of the dollar and the imposition of an import surcharge were courageous and were designed to bring about a new monetary and trade system which will place American goods on a more competitive footing in world markets.

Through revenue-sharing programs, fresh approaches to a variety of domestic problems including housing, transportation and executive reorganization, he has sought to make government more responsive to the needs of the people.

Democrats talked of closer ties with Peking. The President acted. Democrats talked about slowing the nuclear arms race. The President acted. He has reduced U.S. troops in Vietnam by over 90 percent so far. Democrats first produced inflation and then demanded its halt. Mr. Nixon has at least slowed it down. All of these questions and the others with which we are concerned are susceptible to oversimplification and they should not be. That's part of the political process.



Sen. Jacob K. Javits

Historically, the second term of an American president has been his "rendezvous with history" in which he begins to achieve truly meaningful changes. If President Nixon is re-elected, I will continue to exercise my legislative authority and my personal influence to insure that the administration's actions contribute to the progressive objectives I have stood for all my life.

This letter by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., was addressed to a constituent.

Dear Constituent

'I Support McGovern'

By J.W. Fulbright
WASHINGTON.—It is not easy to identify George McGovern with any of the categories of traditional politics. One cannot really say he is left-wing or right-wing, or a conservative or a liberal, because he is a complex mixture and does not lend himself to our usual labels.

The quality which I like best about him is that I think he is more candid than Mr. Nixon, and is inclined to be honest and frank in the way he discusses issues and treats people. This often gets him into trouble because he uses terms which, because of their clarity, may offend people.

As you know, the public has been hoodwinked so long that they are shocked when a politician calls a spade a spade. For example, when Mr. McGovern proposed giving everyone a thousand dollars but subjecting it, along with other income, to the usual income taxes, people were horrified. If he had said he was going to propose a tax credit, a deduction, an allowance, a reserve, or some other technical phraseology used by the tax

lawyers, no one would have given it a second thought.

Secondly, his views about what is important to the country also appeal to me. I think he means it when he says he will end the war and reduce the predominance of the military establishment over our entire country, and especially over our resources. Mr. Nixon said he would do this, but he has ended up by spending close to \$100 billion, 20,000 more are dead, and 50,000 wounded.

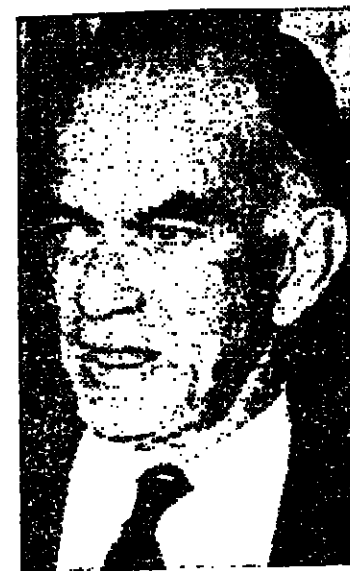
My greatest criticism of Mr. Nixon is that he has done much toward upsetting the balance between the legislative and executive branches of our government. He has increased the White House staff to over 500, and he literally dominates the Congress. You may say that this is Congress's fault, and with this I must agree to a very great extent, but given the development of such things as television, the military-industrial complex and all the other sources of power available to the executive, there is no doubt that the President has the capacity to dominate the legislature, given the will to do so.

My complaint is that Mr.

Nixon has the will to use these powers to destroy our constitutional system. He refuses to allow his principal representative, Mr. Kissinger, to respond to congressional committees, and, in fact, practically anyone in the executive branch who wishes to do so can now take shelter under what is known as "executive privilege," thereby depriving the Congress of the information it should have to do its job, and leaving the people who run the government accountable to no one but the President.

Mr. Nixon has also encouraged secrecy to an unprecedented extent, while at the same time his principal committee in the political field evidently has been caught with its "hands in the cookie jar" in connection with the arrest of his representatives at the national Democratic headquarters.

In short, in order not to prolong this episode, Mr. Nixon is a very energetic, active and imaginative man, but he is driven by a desire for power and the will to dominate—and this is inconsistent with our democratic process, given the resources in the command of the office of the presidency.



Sen. J. William Fulbright

I believe Mr. McGovern is an honest man and is not driven by the same kind of ambition that motivates Mr. Nixon. My own view is that all of us, including the members of the Congress, are guilty of having built up the President of the United States to the extent that he is generally regarded almost like the French regarded Louis XIV or Napoleon Bonaparte.

This letter was written to a constituent by Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark.

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'Peace' and the Campaign

The precise status of the Vietnamese talks is still uncertain; Hanoi is anxious to nail down the accord reached with Washington and Saigon is... anxious. But already the advanced state of negotiations is reshaping the political campaign.

It has not affected President Nixon's own avowedly political speeches markedly—he is content to allow Dr. Kissinger's truly fine discussion of the process of reaching a cease-fire stand as his chief statement. But for Sen. McGovern and his supporters, the apparent imminence of an end to American participation in the war has produced perplexities.

To be sure, since the beginning of the primaries, the South Dakota senator has been expanding his previous concentration on the evils of the war to take in the whole field of government. It was fairly well established from the outset that the war alone would not dominate the campaign, and domestic issues have been very important in the McGovern case.

Consequently, it was possible for the McGovern staff to assert, after Dr. Kissinger's revelations, that the prospect of peace would strengthen, rather than weaken the Dakotan's appeal. Its members pointed to the end of World War II, when Winston Churchill's indubitable and massive contribution to a successful war was promptly followed by Clement Attlee's victory at the polls on British domestic issues.

Whether the "Attlee effect" will be visible

in next week's election remains to be seen. But thus far, Sen. McGovern is still vested in the garments of the crusader against the war, and he does not seem to have lighted many fires on the domestic front. So war and peace still play their parts in his campaign.

The senator does not say that the cease-fire agreements were precisely timed for maximum political effect by the administration, and it seems quite clear that they were not. But Mr. McGovern does argue, and his vice-presidential candidate, Sargent Shriver, puts it in even stronger and simpler terms, that there was no reason why this end could not have been attained four years ago—or 18 years ago, in the wake of the Geneva accords.

It is quite true that, given rationality on both sides, the war need not have taken place, or might have been finished far earlier. But not all the blame rests on a single pair of American shoulders. Something very like the present arrangement was offered to Hanoi, months ago. The North Vietnamese preferred to launch their climactic offensive at a time when American troops were being withdrawn, and the bombing of the North, the blockade, and all the deaths and devastation of the past summer ensued. It may well be asked whether any of this was worth while, to achieve, in the end, a compromise. But the consciences that should be troubled by this question are in Hanoi as well as in Saigon and Washington.

A Veto in Saigon?

North Vietnam has put the Nixon administration in a difficult position with its insistence that before the end of the month the United States sign the agreement that has been made public by Hanoi and essentially confirmed by Washington.

If this country's lingering reservations are as minor as presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger has indicated, it should not be impossible to resolve them quickly. If, however, President Thieu's demand for substantive changes in the terms of the accord is permitted to inhibit American policy, the momentum toward peace could be stalled if not shattered.

Mr. Thieu is demanding, among other things, the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops as a condition for a cease-fire. This used to be President Nixon's condition also. Its abandonment by the President some time ago was undoubtedly a key factor among the mutual concessions that made the present agreement between Washington and Hanoi possible. Any attempt to resurrect this issue would certainly imperil the whole accord.

The Saigon regime is understandably apprehensive about the vague provisions for a political settlement in South Vietnam which—significantly—need not be accomplished before completion of a total American military withdrawal. The proposed National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has no clear definition or responsibilities—at least as described so far—and the provision that it can act only in unanimity could be a formula for chaos. Nevertheless, Hanoi's undertaking to leave Thieu's gov-

ernment intact, at least in the initial stages of a settlement, represents a major concession from that side.

Americans should be under no illusions—as Mr. Thieu obviously is not—about the possible consequences of the proposed solution. Undisclosed provisions for international supervision of a cease-fire are so complex that Mr. Kissinger conceded that "only my colleague, Ambassador Sullivan, understands them completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

But this was always so. The unambiguous core of the agreement lies in those sections which provide for the speedy withdrawal of all remaining American military personnel from South Vietnam and the concurrent release of American prisoners of war. This is no more nor less than critics of the administration's Indochina policy have been seeking for years.

It is notable that the freedom of American prisoners is not tied to the release of political prisoners by Saigon, as formerly demanded by the Communists. This fact, plus the administration's ability to withhold crucial air support from South Vietnamese troops if they should attempt to upset any cease-fire arrangement, sharply curtails President Thieu's leverage in his efforts to obstruct a settlement. But it is not yet clear whether the administration will proceed to end the conflict with Hanoi in case Mr. Thieu should continue to withhold his cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and Russia

It is hard not to connect the dismissal of Egypt's war minister, Gen. Sadek, with the current state of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the recent visit to Moscow of Dr. Sidky, the prime minister. When President Sadat expelled the Russian military advisers last July, it was Gen. Sadek who was one of the foremost advocates of that course... The intention... appeared to be to cultivate diplomatic support in Western Europe and to initiate a more active military phase on the ground. These initiatives failed... because Egypt found Western Europe neither sufficiently powerful nor organized to fill the gap left by Russia... Because the Russians took with them more equipment than the Egyptians had expected...

Upon Dr. Sidky's return from Moscow he reported that the Russians had agreed to resume cooperation. Both sides are clearly cautious, but perhaps the Russians more so since they may feel chary of committing themselves again too deeply to the support

of the unpredictable President Sadat. It is hard to see why Gen. Sadek should have been dismissed at this time. Possibly the Russians made that some kind of precondition for resuming cooperation... or it may have been that military discipline was breaking down. Whatever the explanation, Egypt is clearly going through a phase of political instability which seems to cause little outward sign of concern either to Israel or to the United States.

—From the Times (London).

A Settlement in Vietnam

Poor Thieu and poor South Vietnam. The outlook for both is grim and unenviable. Peace in Communist eyes is only a method of pursuing victory by other means—means scarcely less bloody.

Mr. Nixon may rejoice, since he will emerge victorious, but from the free world's point of view his is the only victory and one which should properly be celebrated with a bowed head rather than a raised glass.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

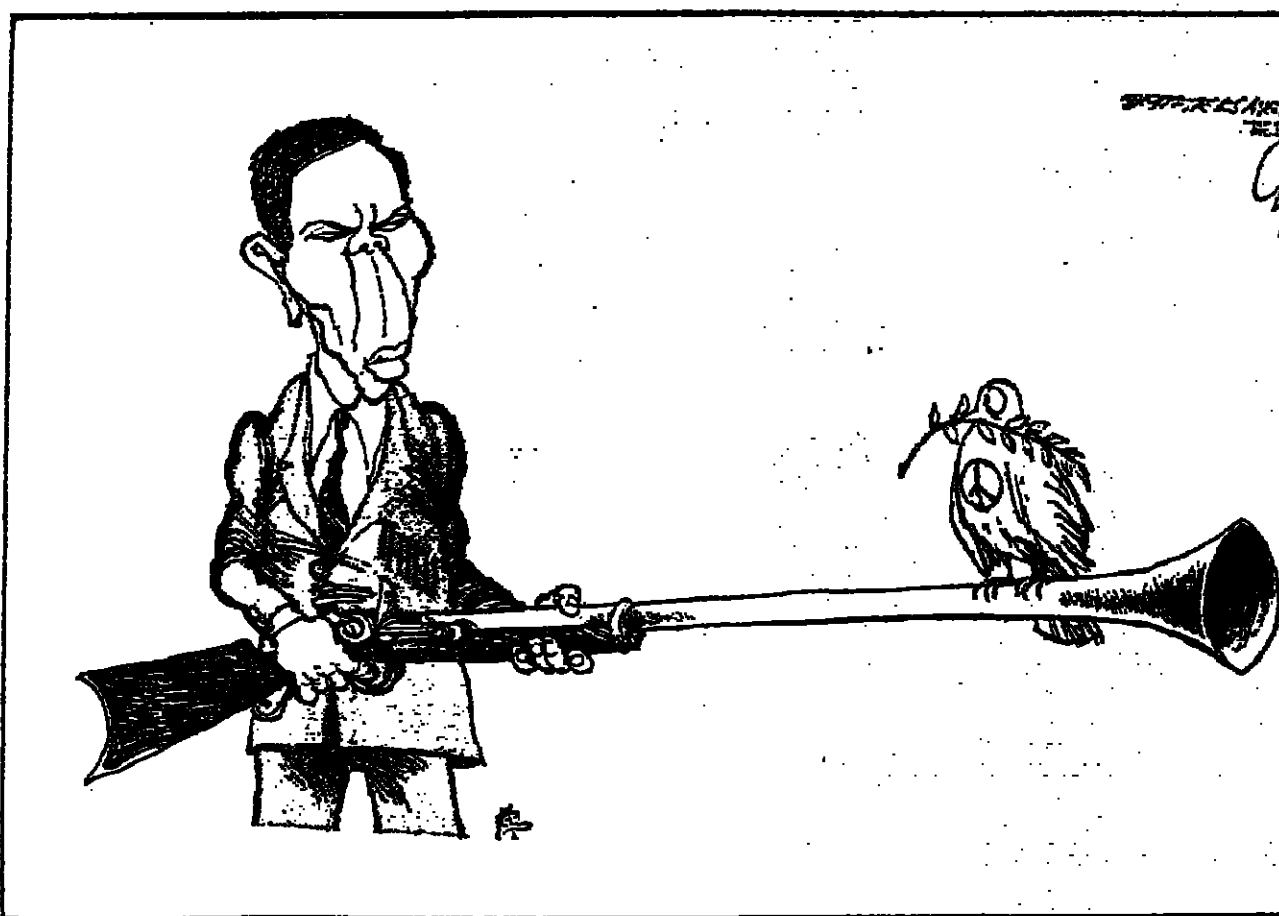
October 30, 1897

PARIS—M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, has now definitely expressed his firm conviction of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. He states that he intends to do everything in his power to obtain his acquittal and complete rehabilitation. More than this he absolutely refuses to say. What steps Mr. Scheurer-Kestner will take to reopen the Dreyfus case are at present unknown, but there are many possibilities.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1922

ROME—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.



Looking Toward the New Shape of Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The approach of Indo-China peace brings with it inevitable discard of shibboleths that have dominated political thinking on Asia during the last two decades. Two assumptions that now seem wholly outmoded are the so-called domino theory, Washington's basic concept of the 1950s, and the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine tentatively presented as a fundament of Moscow's Eastern policy.

Both approaches lost their assumed validity as attitudes toward China were reexamined. The United States finally accepted—after a long period of doubt—that Peking and Moscow were seriously at odds and that no tacit conspiracy existed favoring Communism's ideological conquest of Asia.

And the Soviets seem to have recognized that there is no compelling requirement or attainable possibility for the U.S.S.R. to contain Chinese expansion southward; such an imperial thrust was not in the cards and also were it probable, would be difficult for Moscow to forestall.

New Realities

The new realities are highly different from what has been foreseen even a relatively short time ago. A kind of balance has been established among conflicting U.S., Soviet and Chinese interests, which are at least as much national as they are ideological. This enables the contest of Asia to envision a neutralized future.

Partly as a consequence of the Sino-Soviet split and partly as a consequence of American dynamism, there has been a regional readjustment in power relationships. Indonesia, the lower lever in a Chinese nuclear squeeze on Southeast Asia when Sukarno was boss in Jakarta, is now governed by a more realistic, less ideological regime.

What appears likely for the whole complex of peoples, between India, Indonesia, China and the Philippines is a deliberate trend toward nonalignment. There is increasing belief that Hanoi, although it will not lightly abandon its goals, has been seriously hurt by the conflict now drawing to an end and will lie low for some years while it recovers strength.

Although it surely still dreams of a reunited Vietnam and federation of all the Indochinese states once ruled by France, there are many indications it is not yet going to press for this aim.

Consequently there is a tendency to view the prospect of Southeast Asian developments in a more relaxed way and to consider the possibility that divisions created by war in Indochina and resulting peripheral pressures

may ease; all nations between Burma and the Philippines could therefore develop new patterns of relationships. The foreign power that could benefit most immediately from this change is not Russia, not China, not America—but Japan. Tokyo, which has already expanded its trade throughout Asia, will move into Indochina dramatically, offering cheap long-term loans in order to grab markets as peace returns.

The Japanese seem about to establish on a sound foundation the kind of East Asian co-prosperity sphere once imagined as the goal of brutal imperialism 30 years ago. Nor is there any reason why others—the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., China or the European Common Market—should see anything inimical in this.

As old prejudices fade, it is evident that Hanoi is now dominated by a Communist party faction that opposed the 1972 offensive in the South which failed in its strategic objectives. It became clear that a settlement was inevitable and would not require a dramatic battlefield victory first. It was shown that a second Dienbienphu need not precede a second Geneva.

The powers principally interested in Vietnam are now entering a new phase of relationships. It is vitally important that President Nixon should not forget Indochina once a final settlement has been achieved—the way French Premier Mendes-France forgot the area after the first Geneva meeting.

But it is unlikely Nixon has

any such intention. He is keenly aware that to achieve any true balance in the tormented area no artificial vacuum can be permitted. Among other things, such negligence would encourage revival of the Brezhnev Doctrine and assertion of Soviet influence at China's expense—something which Washington surely would not wish.

What is now so clearly shaping up is a slow trend toward genuine regional neutralization in a political sense and an immutable expansion of Japanese commercial activity. France will try to resume an increased cultural role, stressing that in so doing it speaks for the West. America will undoubtedly have to pay a considerable bill in helping this new Asian pattern to emerge.

Russian policy is unclear

Nixon's Trump Cards

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the next few days or weeks, President Nixon is obviously going to have trouble getting the South Vietnamese and the North Vietnamese to agree to his terms for a cease-fire. For the now, he seems to be caught in the middle, but actually he holds most of the trump cards to get through the election and arrange a truce. The outlook for an enduring peace, however, is not so good.

This is why Gen. Thieu in Saigon is raising difficult objections. He rejects and resents the Kissinger compromise that would stop the fighting and leave not only the South Vietnamese Communists but also the 145,000 North Vietnamese regular army units in control of the South Vietnamese territory they now occupy.

He knows the difference between a cease-fire, which would release the American prisoners and get all Americans out of Vietnam in sixty days, and a reliable peace settlement. Under the Kissinger formula, even if Hanoi agreed to meet all of Kissinger's objections to the draft truce agreement, all the Americans would be gone from Vietnam within two months, and all the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units would remain where they are.

Nevertheless, while Gen. Thieu can postpone the cease-fire and even block the release of the American prisoners, he cannot do so for long. It is not easy to defy President Nixon when he controls the supplies Gen. Thieu needs to carry on the war. The South Vietnamese have only enough ammunition to last

for a few weeks of fighting. They have planes for defense but no bombers to attack Hanoi. They have helicopters for offensive strikes against the enemy's strongholds, but the President controls their supply of fuel. They have an army of over a million men but the United States pays their wages.

No Threats

The President and Kissinger have handled this problem with consummate skill. They have made no threats to cut off the ammunition, fuel and money. They have simply agreed in principle and in public with the North Vietnamese on a formula for a cease-fire and left it to Gen. Thieu to go along or imagine the consequences if he doesn't.

Maybe it wasn't all planned this way. Maybe Kissinger just forgot to negotiate a clear understanding in Paris with Le Duc Tho about the precise terms of the cease-fire he now wants to tidy up in another session with the Communists, but nothing could be further from Kissinger's precise, Germanic way of doing things.

In any event, Hanoi broadcast the agreement in principle, and Kissinger, with the obvious approval of the President, announced that "peace is at hand," and this has started a process that is probably irreversible, no matter what Gen. Thieu does.

The Hanoi officials are a rare difficult problem. They want the President to sign the vague and ambiguous military and political Kissinger compromise on Oct. 31,

without amendments, because this will preserve their freedom of action after the Americans have gone, and they want it signed before the election on Nov. 7 because thereafter, if the President is re-elected by large majority, they fear he will be free to do what he likes.

But even here, Mr. Nixon has the trump cards. No doubt he would like to announce a cease-fire during the last days of the election. He loves dramatic decisions at critical moments in the struggles of politics and history, but he doesn't need one now.

Everything is coming together for him in the critical last days of the campaign. Regardless of whether he gets a cease-fire by Election Day, he has come close enough to it to dominate Mr. McGovern's last-minute attack with the news of imminent peace.

Besides, even if Gen. Thieu in Saigon doesn't like the Kissinger compromise and fears for the future, the North Vietnamese are also in trouble and need time to renew the battle even after the American troops and prisoners have come home.

For in the last few weeks, according to intelligence reports of allied nations with observers in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese have brought over 10,000 wounded men back to the North and have made no effort to replace them in the South.

So the outlook in the foreseeable future is for a cease-fire and then a long pause in which both North and South Vietnam prepare for a renewal of the political and maybe even the military struggle for the control of all Vietnam.

In the long run, the proposed settlement, with the Americans gone, probably favors the Communists. They have geography and a powerful political organization on their side, with China and the Soviet Union close enough to provide arms to keep the struggle going. But for now, Mr. Nixon has the decisive plays in his hand, both for the election and the truce.

Later on, this compromise may merely assure the Communists victory the United States sacrificed so much to prevent, but that will have to be left to the historians. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon is on the verge of both a cease-fire and re-election, and in this political capital, these are the immediate considerations.

F. C. NANO.

'Dirty Tricks'

Having just returned from a year in the U.S.A., I welcomed the New York Times declaration of support for George McGovern, and the "Dirty Tricks" editorial of The Washington Post, both reprinted in the International Herald Tribune.

It only adds to one's feeling of despair as the election approaches, however, to realize that most of the people directly affected by Nixon's machinations remain apparently unmoved to protest.

DAVID C. SPEEDIE,
Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

U.S. Elections A View From Britain

By C.P. Snow

LONDON.—There are one or two points of interest in response over here to the presidential election. Perhaps the point of interest is that it should be so much interest, primaries, the conventions, opinion polls have been covered in detail, not only in papers as our Times but also in the media. A few hours before the election, Sen. McGovern was to be heard delivering a speech, and the main TV evening news has him. Nowadays anyone in country who is at all interested in politics has at least a nod acquaintance with the electoral system, and quite a number are well-informed.

This would not have been case forty years ago. Ignorance about the U.S.A. was then regarded as the sort of failing which carries its own obscure superiority. That has long ceased to be true. The change is, of course, reflex of the growth of American domination in the world, probably also of the United States' decline.

Though there is a lot of interest, one can't say that the much suspense. All this year, people over here have been aware that the result would be decided much earlier than that in some of our intelligences devoted to politics, went all the U.S. in buses and came reporting that the betting was least 3 to 1, probably more to 1, on President Nixon. Many aged liberals in London, English and American, didn't believe them. But it wasn't a big it was an analysis seriously worked out. If the election confirmed it, the same middle-aged liberals will now be most surprised, though also triumphant.

While there is plenty of interest and not much suspense, there also far less than the usual vitality. This is rather odd. U.K. political nation is somewhat to the left of the U.S. political nation, and as a rule it would be a big English major of support (and an even bigger Scottish and Welsh majority), any Democratic candidate is sounded progressive in our ears.

The Choice

Many people who normally are natural allies for Democratic campaign seem neutral. Perhaps there is a tendency not to invest emotion on what 3,000 miles away, looks the destined losing side. But I do if that is the full explanation. This country is liable to undervalue rather than overvalue a loss in politics. The great I have seen many progress-minded men are Charles J. Fox and Aneurin Bevan, were almost total failures. So how in 1972 Sen. McGovern evoked personal sympathy, hasn't touched a political nerve.

On the other hand, in quarters President Nixon have done precisely the opposite. Perhaps in the U.K., in considerable trouble ourselves, there is increasing distrust for run political affairs on gusts of emotion, and a hankering after calculated competence. Certainly there has been much admiration here, tinged with envy, for Kissinger's Metternich-like operations. They remind us of the kind of diplomacy we used to moderately good at.

The politics of progress is good, except on one condition. The course of the U.S. election suggests here that this lesson is sunk home. It is sinking home with us. The politics of progress (which our politically sophisticated young call "shouting a screaming") has next to no effect in determining action—except when a society is in a revolutionary situation. To us outside, seemed obvious all through the sixties that, despite commotion, the surface, the U.S. was as from a revolutionary situation, a society could reasonably be about as far as the Soviet Union We all thought so.

Therefore protest was no good and the sooner it was dropped with the better. Then it could be replaced by rational politics. If you like, Not an outlet for expression. But necessary. Politics in a great society means a lot of hard work, not a few well or moulted, or even as to some people here. I find your election symbolizes a recognition of that bleak truth. Which may be a reason why climate among English observers has become so neutral.

Lord Snow, the essayist at novelist, wrote this article for The New York Times special feature service.

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Eurobonds

New Issue Activity Hobbled
By Doubts on Interest Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

IS, Oct. 29 (REUTERS).—Activity in the international bond market remains abnormally low, with new issue activity hobbled by doubts on interest rates.

doubts spread over a wide range of impending cease-fire in the Middle East as well as the possibility of a new election in the United States.

The Swedish Investment Bank 7 3/4 percent, \$15 million offering was priced at 99 and was widely interpreted as showing that the dollar sector was edging away from the 8 percent level.

News that Ramseyer from France is seeking \$25 million for 15 years at 8 percent made for some confusion, but the predominant view is that the size of the issue and the credit standing of the borrower prompted the managers to "play it safe" with an 8 percent coupon and does not signal a new cycle of 8 percent dollar bonds.

Still on offer is the \$15 million convertible for Swiss Industries expected with a 5 3/4 percent coupon and a conversion premium of around 10 percent. Some banks have turned down the invitation to join the underwriting of this issue, reportedly on the basis that the firm's debt-to-equity ratio is too high and the earnings performance too spotty.

Bankers Trust, one of the managers, reports that there have been "one or two" turn-downs, adding that this happens on many issues.

He noted that the stock has been described as somewhat speculative but has also been recommended as a good buy.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	124.7	124.8	106.5
Currency in circulation...	\$65,494,000	\$65,616,000	\$59,174,000
Total Loans...	\$30,451,000	\$30,336,000	\$55,336,000
Auto production (tons)...	2,700,000	2,591,000	1,886,000
Steel production...	206,000	206,348	188,882
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,623,000	9,564,000	9,307,000
Freight car loadings...	5,556,161	5,556,161	445,506
Electric Power, kw-hr...	33,136,000	33,417,000	28,632,000
Business failures...	152	154	219

Statistics for commercial, agricultural, and industrial, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
Employed...	582,222,000	581,973,000	579,451,000
Unemployed...	4,827,000	4,857,000	5,949,000
Industrial production...	113.2	114.5	107.1
Personal Income...	\$894,700,000	\$894,000,000	\$857,200,000
Money supply...	\$240,800,000	\$238,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer's Price Index...	126.2	125.7	122.3
Construction Contracts...	187	189	184
Mfrs. Inv. Order Avg...	104,589,000	103,889,000	101,289,000
Exports Avg...	4,201,700	4,019,200	3,677,700
Imports Avg...	4,664,300	4,522,200	3,522,200

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Industrial construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised, S- Sept.

A frequently heard complaint is that both the dollar and deutsche mark markets are suffering from an absence of top credit-rated borrowers whose offerings can arouse some enthusiasm among investors.

While the gap in yields between dollar and non-dollar bonds is narrowing, as expected in the wake of last year's currency adjustments—it is not clear where the non-dollar rates will settle.

The Australian Industry Development Corp. 50-million-DM issue was priced at 98 3/4 with a coupon of 6 3/4 percent, in line with the terms of the previous two issues. In subsequent trading, it was quoted half a

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

U.S. Economic News Continues on the Upbeat
But Wall Street Remains Gloomy and Cautious

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (REUTERS).—

Why Wall Street and investors have been so gloomy recently in the midst of so much upbeat economic news is one of the great enigmas of the day. The stock market's malaise recently prompted a leading economist to ask: "Is the market just a hypochondriac, or is there a hidden malignancy gnawing at its vitals?"

Without question, the stock market has been cautious and moody because of a large catalogue of concerns—fears and fantasies—as economist Walt Heller put it—over fiscal and monetary policy, inflation, tax prospects, the interest-rate outlook and international relations. All of the worries seem to be excessive.

Over the long run, basic economic trends usually dictate the market's course. The growth of the economy, the availability of money and credit and the level of corporate profits and dividends are the dominant factors. But public and institutional psychology also plays a major role at various times—and one of those times is now. Although the recent mood has been gloomy, there could be a shift toward greater optimism before long.

Memories of Deceit

A Wall Street leader attributes the market's doldrums to the memories of investors who recall the late 1960s and 1970, when a mild recession occurred and stock prices suffered a severe decline because of the excesses of the late decade.

It is well recognized that the stock market frequently anticipates events—good or bad—and reacts to them far in advance of the actual happenings, making it a leading indicator of economic change. Thus, late in 1971

and early this year, it correctly forecast the economy's strong performance for 1972 and reflected that anticipation with a vigorous advance. Then, in late summer and early fall, it began reacting to the rumors of peace in Vietnam.

Having somewhat discounted those developments, the market

is now in need of another stimulant, and many analysts believe it will soon have it in a cease-fire agreement in Southeast Asia.

Most analysts believe the market will obtain a strong psychological lift as a cease-fire in Vietnam eliminates many of the political and social distractions that have been so divisive in this country, permits policymakers in Washington to follow a course that will help moderate inflationary expectations—allowing them to terminate economic controls sooner than expected—and provides strength and confidence for the dollar overseas, encouraging a greater flow of investment funds into the United States from abroad.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, had a bigger impact on the stock market last week than any other force. In fact, many brokers were calling it the "Kissinger market."

His maneuverings in Paris and Saigon and his triumphant return to Washington to announce that "peace is at hand" captured the attention of investors. Buying moved into the market, dispelling some of the gloom that had enshrouded Wall Street.

But when the week was over, the Dow Jones industrial average and other popular indicators had not recorded dramatic gains. After all, nobody had yet signed a peace agreement, the fighting was continuing in Vietnam and stumbling blocks could be struck on the road to a cease-fire.

The D-J closed Friday at 146.12, up 3.83 points for the week, after recording losses both Thursday and Friday following strong gains earlier. Trading was heavy, averaging 16.63 million shares a day, far above the lethargic levels that have prevailed for nearly six months.

The outlook was for investors to continue to be attuned to developments on the peace front.

Block traders were active again during the week. They accounted for much of the volume among the most heavily traded stocks. The flow of third-quarter earnings reports was heavy too, producing varying market reactions.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (REUTERS).—Buoyed by reports that a Vietnam peace settlement is near, prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made slight gains last week in moderate trading.

Prices in both markets made their biggest gains on Thursday. The better tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the NASDAQ industrial index, which closed on Friday at 137.38, up 0.78 from the close of the preceding week.

The exchange's price index also improved and added 0.17 to end the week at 25.89.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 16,715,000 shares from 14,312,000 shares in the preceding week as institutional interest perked up. A total of 71 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week against 37 blocks the week before.

Volume leader last week on the Amex was Champion Home Builders, which lost 2 1/8 to 14 5/8 on a turnover of 842,500 shares.

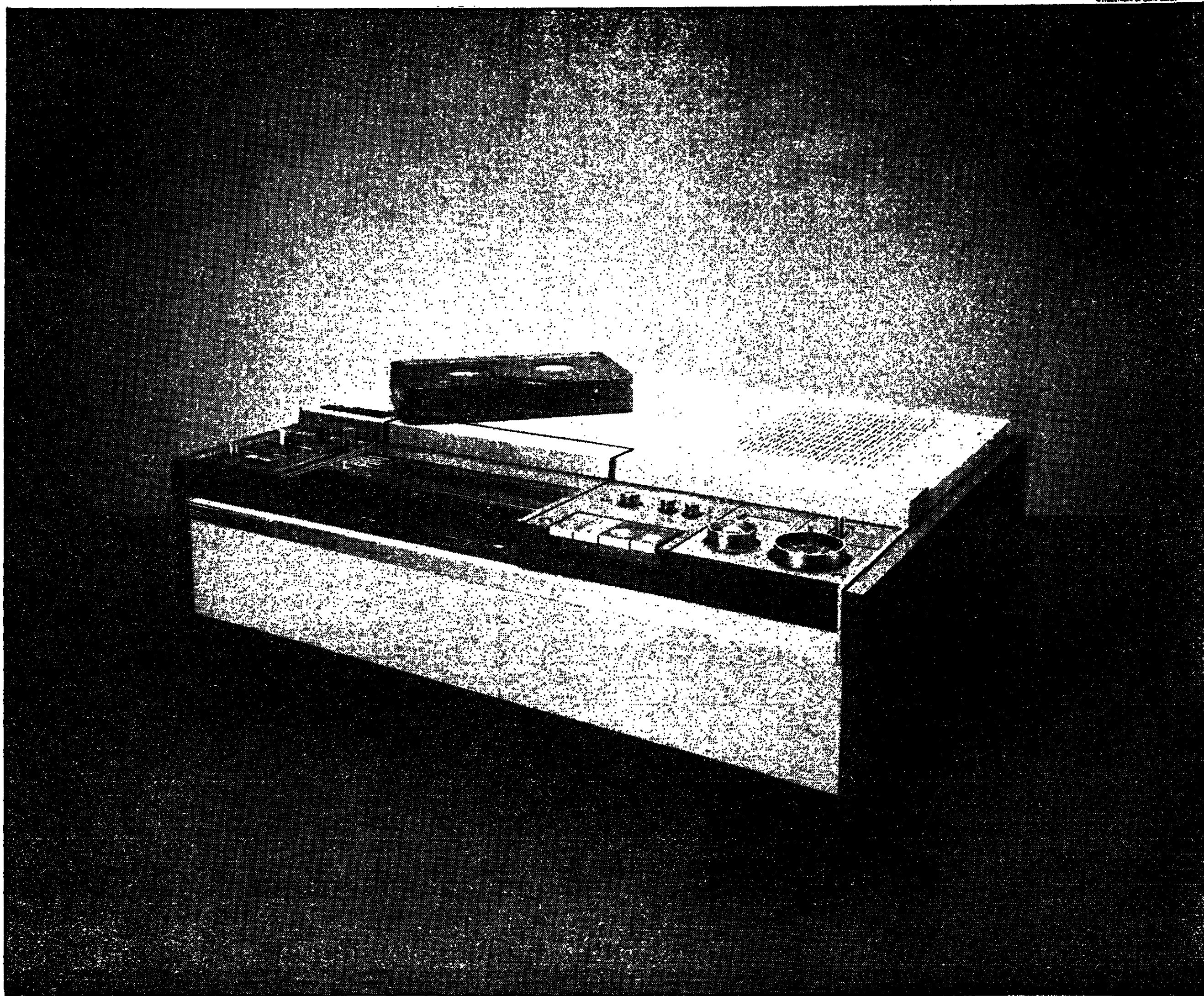
In the Counter market, Snap-On Tools moved ahead 4 points last week to 54. The company is expected to report improved earnings for the third quarter.

T. F. Atkinson Co., a holding company of the largest savings and loan company in the United States, added 2 to 31 7/8. The company went public two weeks ago at 28.

Over-Counter Market

Net				Net				Net				Net				Net				Net									
High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg									
Barnett Mfg	157	74	74	+1	ComCite	117	28	29	+1	Howell Instr	45	45	54	+9	Liulid Trans	30	27	27	+3	Nichols	133	18	49	+31	Raychem Corp	37	18	18	+1
Basco Inc	12	12	12	+1	ComCite	117	28	29	+1	Hubbner	3	10	9	-1	Little A	11	13	12	-1	Nichols	133	18	49	+31	Raychem Corp	37	18	18	+1
Basco Inc	12	12	12	+1	ComCite	117	28	29	+1	Huck Mfg	16	16	16	+1	Litton	11	13	12	-1	Nichols	133	18	49	+31	Raychem Corp	37	18	18	+1
Basco Inc	12	12	12	+1	ComCite	117	28	29	+1	Hughes Supply	81	25	24	-1	Litton	11	13	12	-1	Nichols	133	18	49	+31	Raychem Corp	37	18	18	+1
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Suppose a cancer specialist has some valid success with a new form of treatment.

He doesn't wait to present a paper at some future medical convention.

Right then and there, he records his technique on a U-matic color videocassette. Thousands of

copies are made and mailed out.

Within days, thousands of doctors in hospitals and private offices have seen the technique on their U-matic, and can put it to use.

Knowledge snowballs.

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A communications explosion in education, business, industry.

What makes the U-matic so especially useful is that a program can come from many sources.

It could be something shot "live" right on the spot.

Existing tape. Film. Anything you can see or hear.

You can also buy or rent pre-programmed cassettes.

On hundreds of subjects, from riot control to golf technique.

Perhaps, some day, there'll be a U-matic in every living room.

But right now, as fast as Sony can turn them out, these little machines head for laboratories, schoolrooms, conference rooms, showrooms and factories.

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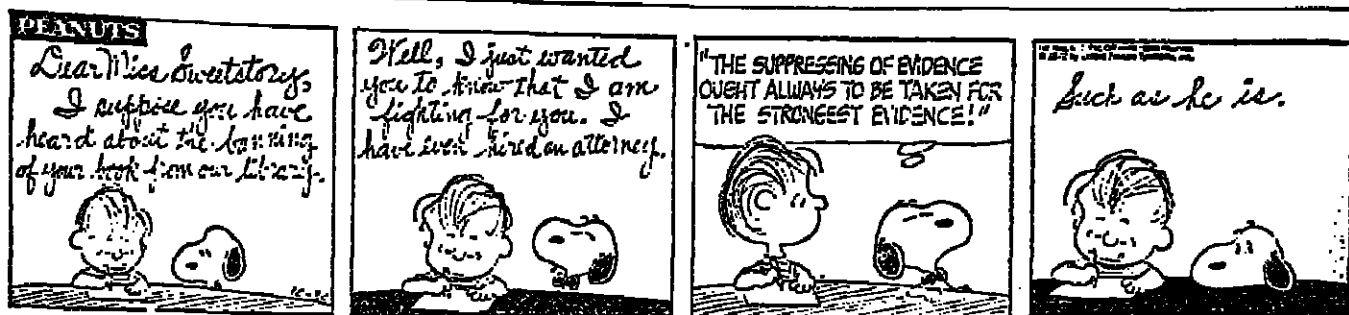
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(Continued on Page 13, C)

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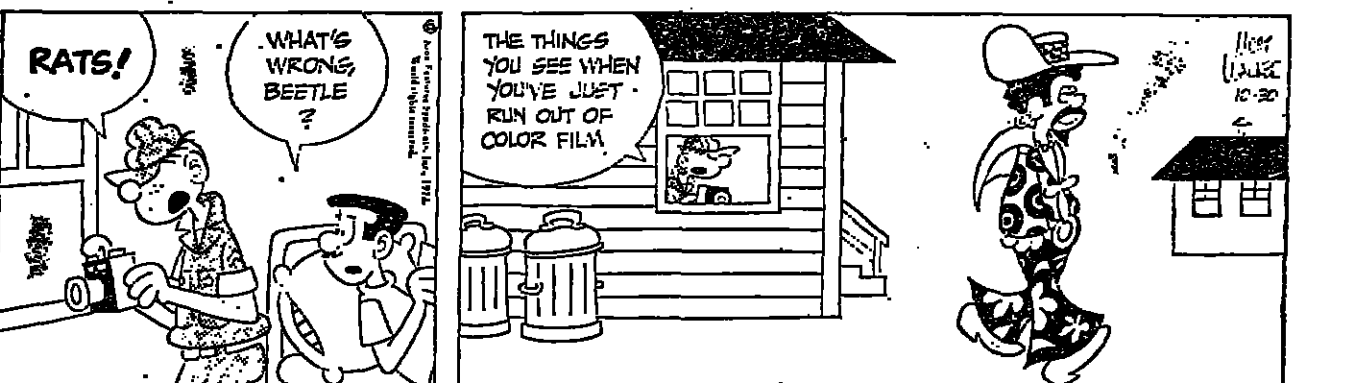
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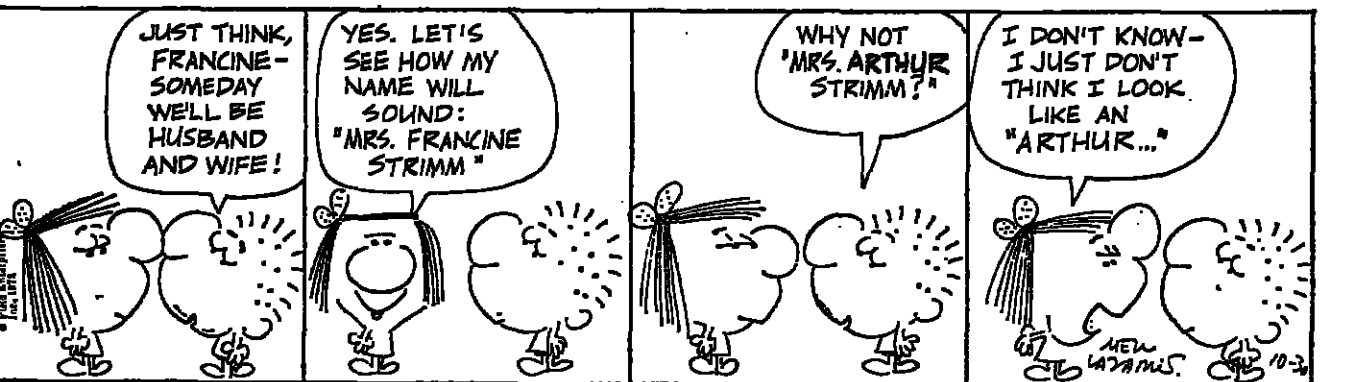
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



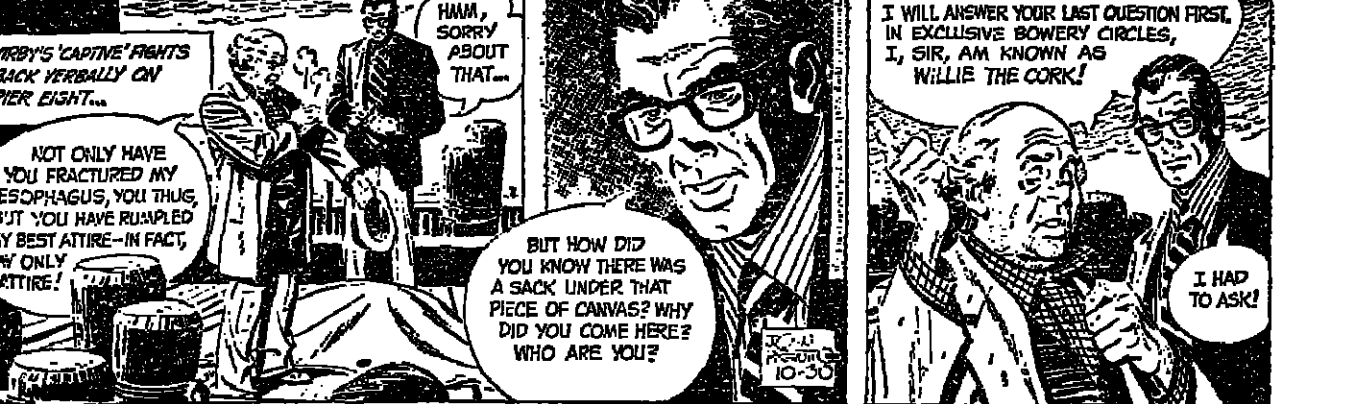
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, played in this year's Tournament of Champions in Deauville, France, West displayed expert self-control. Judging that his side would not do well in attack, he passed with a powerful hand when North's one-club bid received a response of one spade.

However, when he heard his opponents climb to four spades, West could restrain himself no longer. He doubled, confidently expecting to make four tricks in spades and diamonds, with perhaps a bonus to come in the other suits. His assessment would have been right if he had made the risky-looking lead on a spade king, which would have sacrificed a trump trick but presented a diamond ruff. But he made a normal lead, the diamond ace, and South was in a position to make his contract with the help provided by the double.

At the second trick West shifted to a club and the ace was taken in dummy. The declarer then led to the heart king, finessed the jack with some confidence, and discarded his remaining club on the heart ace. He ruffed a club and played the diamond queen, ruffing in dummy when West covered with the king. The position was now this:

hoping for a three-trump break. But West's double made it most unlikely that the trumps would break, so he should have ruffed a club instead. Then he could have cashed a diamond trick and led his last diamond, leaving West in a helpless position with his four trumps. The three natural trump tricks would have divided to two, and East might have had something to say about his partner's give-away double.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

South now made the pedestrian play of a trump from dummy,

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ZEAL	CHATTER	ACITIA
ELINO	MAIDARE	DIHOM
OT	SHIRAZ	HEITTE
OPRE	HILLO	PLISSIE
SERVANT	BOIERS	
ENIS	CONTINENTS	
SALISE	BOIOWIS	WIRE
PLAT	DAMES	STOW
EON	MISTIS	POITS
DE	CLASSE	PAIT
SE	ELIART	SIANDILIE
LA	IN	SESAIR
LIAM	OS	NATURAL
AMOS	DRACIO	VIERT
KITE	SEIET	IRKS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAISH

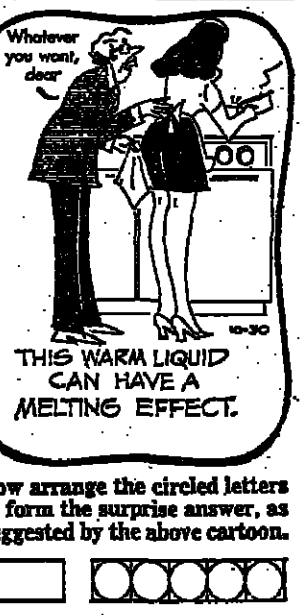
UGSIE

ENDECT

PRAULL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)



Jumbles: ARMOR POACH MARKUP SOIREE

Answer: Could be a useless thing—to fight over—A SCRAP

BOOKS

THE ODESSA FILE

By Frederick Forsyth. Viking, 337 pp. \$7.95.

THE WILBY CONSPIRACY

By Peter Driscoll. Lippincott, 324 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN a peculiarly fascinating scene in "The Odessa File"—Frederick Forsyth's follow-up to "The Day of the Jackal"—the author describes with extreme technical clarity how a hired assassin sits down at a table in his hotel room in the south of Germany and constructs a makeshift bomb. The bomb and its triggering device are made of an odd assortment of common materials—an empty tea canister, a battery, five rubber erasers, a hacksaw blade, a light bulb, six condoms, some tape, and a pound of plastic explosive. And it is put together in the most obvious way. But it is clever, and it works—although not on the victim for whom it is intended, a young German freelance correspondent named Peter Miller, who has inadvertently stumbled on a ring of SS men operating inside post-war Germany and trying to help Egypt destroy Israel by means of rockets loaded with bubonic plague germs and radioactive cobalt.

Like the builder of the bomb, Mr. Forsyth works with an odd assortment of unpromising materials in making his fictional machine—materials that include a plastic mixture of historical fact and extrapolated fiction: a tin can full of far-fetched coincidences; a fuse woven out of a standard concentration-camp atrocity; characters as stiff as cardboard; and a thin casing of propaganda about good Germans and collective guilt.

And Mr. Forsyth builds with no more technical subtlety than the assassin builds his bomb. He manipulates his characters without guile—first showing his young correspondent hero, Peter Miller, into the affairs of "Odessa" (a German acronym meaning "Organization of Former Members of the SS," which according to Mr. Forsyth's introduction actually exists), then firing Peter with a clever motivation for hunting down one of Odessa's ringleaders. Mr. Forsyth leaps from scene to scene with no other logic but one designed to keep his readers on the edge of their seats. Every piece of "The Odessa File" is as obvious as that crude homemade assassin's bomb.

But like the bomb, the story works... eventually. Once the pieces have been forced into place—once we have learned of the headlessness of SS Capt. Eduard Roschmann, the "Butcher of Riga" (who, as the Publisher's Note assures us, is also real), and once Peter Miller has been set on his trail; once Odessa has been alerted, and once the assassin has been set on Peter's trail; once that bomb is built and placed in Peter's car—we begin to turn the pages with mounting anxiety, and to jump from scene to scene with increasing willingness to be manipulated. And if the final result is not quite up to "The Day of the Jackal" (simply because Mr. Forsyth seems better at drawing evil characters

like the Jackal than horrors like Peter Miller), it does manage to explode in our laps.

In a way, the tricks that Peter Driscoll's "The Wilby Conspiracy" plays on us are even trickier than those of "The Odessa File"—a bomb more complicated. By Mr. Driscoll, an Englishman who grew up in South Africa, is a subtler, more polished writer than Mr. Forsyth, so the machinery is more delicate, the ticks quieter.

Basically, Mr. Driscoll's story, one of those Graham Greene affairs in which an innocent man by making a single impulse more, becomes the tool of a plot he cannot begin to fathom, understands its full dimensions and of course he cannot begin to understand those dimensions until very near the end. Unfortunately, any more detailed description of Mr. Driscoll's story might tend to put readers off because it involves South African politics that could easily appear remote and dull. And any description of "The Wilby Conspiracy" that made it sound more and more like doing the big a grave disservice. So let it be said about it, and more.

The key to the story lies at the bottom of a sinkhole in a Transvaal—any of these along literally bottomless pits that go without warning as the result of water being pumped from mines and creating the surrounding rain. This particular sinkhole 230 feet deep, as nearly as it can be determined from the surface and may or may not contain some £100,000 worth of diamonds, not to mention answers to several other questions that begin to seem pretty compelling by the halfway point: the story.

The hero of Mr. Driscoll's story—an Irish engineer on vacation in Capetown—is forced to low himself into that sinkhole on bosun's chair, while who know what friends and enemies of converge on the surface to fiddle with the rope by which he hangs. Now if you care about the engineer, as I found myself doing, you'll find that descent into the sinkhole a fiercely hot scene—especially when you grasp the fact that the at parent bottom of the shaft may be only a temporary plug of mud and sand separating the upper shaft from a chasm many times its depth. And yet this use of which Mr. Driscoll makes very most, is only one of many points in his thriller.

Yes, the ticking of Mr. Driscoll's bomb is quieter; the piece more delicate and less vibrant. But it, too, explodes with a la and satisfying roar. Together apart, the two books make for pleasantly restless few hours reading.

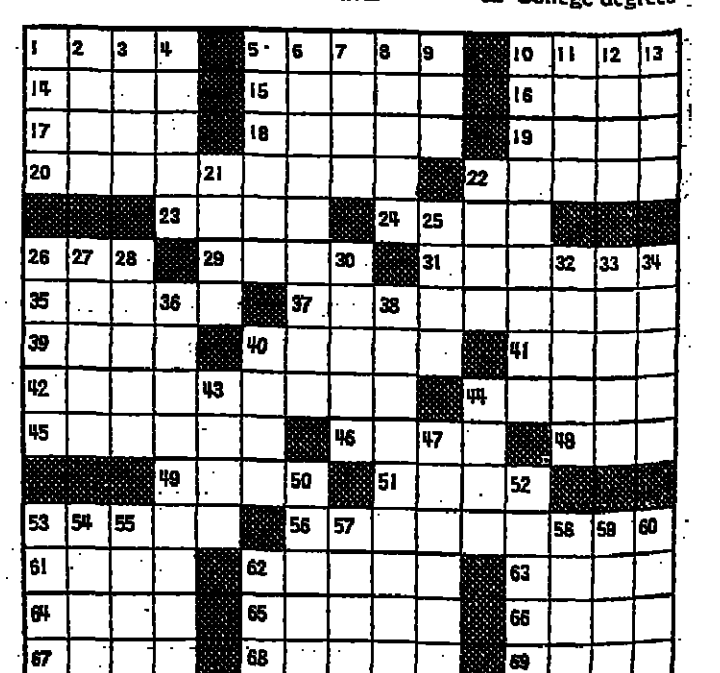
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will M. W.

ACROSS

- Pre-duel move
- District of Paris
- River of New Mexico
- City of Kansas
- Kind of indigestion
- Land of shahs
- Castle guard
- Partner of tease
- Ornament
- Mahalia
- Jackson's forte
- Dental job
- Olive genus
- Wash
- Priest's vestment
- Fitzgerald
- Spoke huskily
- George Eliot hero
- Steed that helped open West
- Currier's friend
- Field crossing
- So long
- Demolished
- Half a German spa
- Access
- Utah's flower
- Steel-furnace input
- Kiln
- Valueless
- Jump
- Familiarize
- Cooking pot
- Big shot
- Paris station
- Diner's guide
- On one's toes
- Of an epoch
- Gravy holder
- Overgrown with rushes
- Twilled fabrics
- DOWN
- U. S. admiral of W. W. I
- Plane-stunter's maneuver
- Jai
- Father: Prefix
- Soft shade
- Fac
- Koran chapter
- Moonshine gear
- Slangy
- agreement
- Fats's home
- Test
- avis
- Williams
- du Salut
- Biblical city
- English composer
- Actor's remark
- Perk up
- Hallowed
- Zodiac sign
- Madrid sight
- Chemical compound
- U. S. diplomat
- Shepard or Glenn
- Artist Claes
- Old wooden tubs
- Make out
- Change parties
- Court plea
- Oar pin
- German pistol
- Stop on Broadway
- Table spread
- Arm bone
- Matured
- Swiss river
- Booby
- Fish
- College degrees



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